

Unsettled weather tonight and tomorrow; Warmer.

NUMBER 5095.

CONFEREES AGREE ON CURRENCY PLAN

Believed the Report Will Be Adopted in House This Afternoon.

ALL REPUBLICANS SIGN THE DOCUMENT

Finally Decided That the Measure Shall Be in Force Six Years.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the conferees announced agreement on a report on the currency bill. The report was signed by all the Republican members from both houses.

One matter in disagreement after the forenoon session, which was the question whether the law should have a time limit or not, was settled by agreement that the measure should continue in force six years.

That the House and Senate conferees would reach an agreement on the currency bill this session was made certain this morning, when a meeting of the Republican members of the Conference Committee was held at the Arlington Hotel. At the close of this meeting it was announced that the conferees were in substantial agreement. The only point of difference that remains between the conferees was of the question, whether the law should be limited to five years or more, or whether no limitation at all should be put upon it. Representative Burton of Ohio is strongly in favor of the five-year limit, but it is believed.

It is believed, however, that this limitation question will be disposed of at a full meeting of the Conference Committee, including the Republicans and Democrats, was fixed for 1 o'clock this afternoon, and a decision between the two houses will be made, it is thought.

Bills Combined. The bill upon which the Republican conferees agreed this morning would permit banks to issue emergency circulation under either the Aldrich plan, or the Freedland plan. The new bill amounts to dovetailing the two measures into a single bill. A redemption fund of 10 per cent of the circulation issued is to be placed in the hands of the Treasury Department. The tax on circulation remains substantially as it was in the Freedland bill, being 5 per cent for the first month, and 1 per cent a month additional up to 10 per cent. The limit of total circulation that can be permitted to exceed the amount of State, county, or municipal bonds up to 50 per cent of their face value, or to issue circulation based on commercial paper, provided the issue is made through clearing house associations. The name of clearing house associations, however, is changed to national currency associations.

No limit is fixed as between the use of bonds or commercial paper, except that the total circulation that may be based on commercial paper, shall not exceed 10 per cent of the total and surplus of all the banks in the country, which would fix a limit of about \$400,000,000. The currency commission bill, which has already passed the Senate, but which has not yet passed the House, is added to the measure.

It is expected the conference report will be adopted in the House today. While it is believed that it will be adopted in the Senate at an early date, there is considerable fear that the Democrats will be inclined to debate it at length. It is also feared that objections may be raised by one or two Senate Republicans, particularly by Senator La Follette.

Taft at Capitol.

Secretary Taft visited the Capitol today after he had left the White House and talked over various matters with the President. He called on Representative Burton, who is one of the conferees on currency, and on Senator Lodge and on Speaker Cannon. The nature of his mission was not fully disclosed, but it is understood that he was insistent that currency legislation be passed.

Adjournment of Congress Undecided, Says Cannon

The date on which Congress will adjourn is as undecided, apparently, as it was a week ago, Speaker Cannon, after calling on the President this morning was asked when Congress would adjourn. "We may adjourn in two days," he said, "or it may be two weeks. I can't tell." The Speaker declined to discuss the nature of his visit to the President.

WEATHER REPORT.

A barometric depression is moving northward off the south Atlantic coast. An area of local rains has advanced from the central valleys over the Atlantic States, and a barometric disturbance attended by rains has moved from Wyoming to Kansas during the last twenty-four hours. Temperature is ten degrees to twelve degrees above the seasonal average from the States of the lower Missouri Valley over the Ohio Valley and the southwestern lake region. The weather has fallen in the West and Northwest and is ten degrees to fifteen degrees below the normal over the middle plateau region.

APFLECK'S.	
9 a. m.	54
12 m.	51
1 p. m.	52
WEATHER BUREAU.	
9 a. m.	54
12 m.	51
1 p. m.	52
SUN TABLE.	
Sun rises.....	4:37
Sun sets.....	7:36
TIDE TABLE.	
High water today.....	6:29 a.m.
High water tomorrow.....	7:14 a.m.
Low water tomorrow.....	1:20 a.m.

CAREER ENDED

OF REAR ADMIRAL CROWNINSHIELD.

Retired Rear Admiral Succumbs After Operation in Philadelphia Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield died in the Episcopal Hospital today from arterial sclerosis, accentuated by an operation, which had just been performed for poly-

Crowninshield was chief of the Bureau of Navigation during the Spanish-American war, and up to the time of his retirement a few years ago. His wife was at his side when he expired.

The former navy officer's death was not unexpected. He had been ill for many weeks, and during the past two years had undergone several operations. He was taken to the hospital four weeks ago, and appeared to grow weaker as time wore on. Following the operation, his arterial ailment became worse, until the affection reached the heart, and he expired.

Crowninshield served with great distinction during the Spanish-American war. He was placed in charge of the Bureau of Navigation shortly after hostilities began, and his conduct of the bureau won for him Governmental praise. He was an enemy of Dewey, however, and criticized Congress for its eagerness to honor him for his victory at the battle of Manila. He was assigned to the battleship Oregon, in 1898, and, together with the late Admiral Schley, too, and often attacked the leading men of the navy, with the exception of Sampson.

Finally, President Roosevelt denounced the methods in vogue in the bureau, and Secretary Long took his flagship, the Illinois, and ordered his transfer to the cruiser Newark, of the European squadron. Being unable to persuade the department to rescind the order, he asked leave to retire, and it was granted him.

He was appointed to Annapolis in 1890, graduated in 1891, and married Mary Bradford in Dresden, Germany, in 1893. He rose rapidly in the ranks until 1894, when he was appointed captain.

He served at Manila in 1898, and was present at both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was retired in 1901. His wife was at his side when he expired.

Admiral Crowninshield died at 3 o'clock. At the time of his death, his wife, Mrs. A. S. Crowninshield, was at his side. He was 67 years of age. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and the attending physician, Dr. J. S. Gibb, a former navy surgeon, were at the bedside. In his official statement, Dr. Gibb ascribed death to a complication of ailments.

His funeral arrangements were hastily made today. The body will be interred tomorrow at Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C. The remains will be shipped from North Philadelphia this evening. Services are being held this afternoon in the Episcopal chapel at the addition to the Episcopal School, Mackey-Smith, formerly of Washington, officiating.

Musical services were furnished by the choir, Lieutenant Ward, U. S. N., sent a telegram to Washington shortly before the funeral, asking that arrangements be made there this afternoon.

Admiral Crowninshield is survived by his wife, who is United States Consul at Naples.

TRAIL OF DEATH LEFT BY TORNADO

Entire Family Wiped Out and Many Houses Destroyed in Oklahoma.

WICHITA, Kans., May 27.—Four persons were killed and a number badly injured by a tornado which struck Ada, Okla., today. The dead are Peter Rudy, his wife, and two small children.

The Rudy house was destroyed and occupants were crushed to death under the falling timbers. Half a dozen other farm houses were destroyed and the crops for an area of several miles were ruined. None of the injuries are believed to be fatal.

The greatest damage is reported from a point seven miles east of the town.

\$15,000 HUNTERS STOLEN.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Paul J. Rainey, a millionaire member of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, notified Sheriff Foster, at Mineola, L. I., today, that eight of his best cross-country hunters, worth at least \$15,000, had been stolen while out to pasture on his estate at Westbury.

\$25.50 to Chicago and Return May 28 to June 1, via Pennsylvania railroad. Tickets good to return until June 12. See ticket agents.—Adv.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DROOP'S STORE

Loss in Music House Blaze Estimated Between \$40,000 and \$60,000.

ORIGIN OF FLAMES NOT DETERMINED.

Hundreds of Phonographs and Other Musical Instruments Ruined by Water.

Fire resulting in an estimated loss of \$40,000 to \$60,000 originated at 5 o'clock this morning on the fourth story of the building occupied by E. F. Droop & Son's music house, 923-925 Pennsylvania avenue.

A serious conflagration, endangering all surrounding property, was averted only by the quick and efficient work of the fire department, and through the fact that the fire was discovered before the flames had penetrated to the other floors of the building. The alarm was turned in from box 123 by William Young, a night watchman employed at the Droop store.

Burned Through Roof.

Before the flames were checked, which was accomplished within thirty minutes after the arrival of the companies, the fire succeeded in eating two large holes through the roof of the building and burning an area of several hundred square feet of roof and ceiling. In addition to several pianos, music boxes, and other instruments kept upon that floor, a hundred or more phonographs, packed along the walls of the fourth story, were damaged by the flames and water. The exact damage will not be obtainable until the machines, which were packed in cases, are opened and examined.

The heat was intense, for although the fire was confined to the fourth floor, instruments on the second floor beneath were drawn and warped. This was also true of instruments stored in what is known as the old Droop building, the heat penetrating the walls. The water damage was even more serious than the fire, for the fire, which was accomplished within thirty minutes after the arrival of the companies, the fire succeeded in eating two large holes through the roof of the building and burning an area of several hundred square feet of roof and ceiling. In addition to several pianos, music boxes, and other instruments kept upon that floor, a hundred or more phonographs, packed along the walls of the fourth story, were damaged by the flames and water. The exact damage will not be obtainable until the machines, which were packed in cases, are opened and examined.

Neither the management nor the fire department is able to account for the origin of the fire, which evidently began near the east wall in the center of the fourth-story storage room. Engines Nos. 14, 12, and 6, and a fire truck, together with the water tower, responded on the first alarm. A few moments later engines Nos. 3 and 2, and reported on the second alarm. Fire Chief Belt directed the fight, assisted by Assistant Chief Wagner and Battalion Chief Henry.

Pianos, organs, phonographs, and other instruments have been damaged on the floor of the building. The fire, which was accomplished within thirty minutes after the arrival of the companies, the fire succeeded in eating two large holes through the roof of the building and burning an area of several hundred square feet of roof and ceiling. In addition to several pianos, music boxes, and other instruments kept upon that floor, a hundred or more phonographs, packed along the walls of the fourth story, were damaged by the flames and water. The exact damage will not be obtainable until the machines, which were packed in cases, are opened and examined.

The fire was accomplished within thirty minutes after the arrival of the companies, the fire succeeded in eating two large holes through the roof of the building and burning an area of several hundred square feet of roof and ceiling. In addition to several pianos, music boxes, and other instruments kept upon that floor, a hundred or more phonographs, packed along the walls of the fourth story, were damaged by the flames and water. The exact damage will not be obtainable until the machines, which were packed in cases, are opened and examined.

Go Into Position.

The Florida steamed into position immediately following the arrival of the Arkansas and her tender, and was anchored fore and aft, off Thimble Shoal, her bearings south by east. The Arkansas then anchored 300 yards off the shore, and the vessel away from the Arkansas, and could not be seen from the latter vessel.

The Arkansas was commanded by Commander Harry M. Donbaugh, and on her bridge were the ranking army and naval officers who had been detailed to watch the test.

It was exactly 9:15 o'clock when Commander Donbaugh signaled Lieut. Walter M. Falconer in the forward turret of the Arkansas, to "Commence firing." The first shot was to be a range-finding shot, and was aimed at the screen target raised above the main turret of the Florida. It sped true, piercing the exact center of the target.

At that time the crew of the Florida had taken shelter behind the big turret on the side of the vessel away from the Arkansas, and could not be seen from the latter vessel.

Bombarded With Shells.

From then on the shells were fired according to program, but the effect was not discernible to any but the experts on the Arkansas, and they declined to talk. After the first few shots had been fired at the turret of the Florida, the gunners on the Arkansas turned their attention to riddling the turret, at exactly 9:10 o'clock this morning. It hit the target squarely in the center. The shot was for the purpose of testing accuracy before beginning the real shooting, and to perfect the fire control on the short range of 340 yards, from which all the shots were fired.

The second shot, a high explosive 12-inch shell, was fired at the turret of the Florida, at exactly 9:10 o'clock this morning. It hit the target squarely in the center. The shot was for the purpose of testing accuracy before beginning the real shooting, and to perfect the fire control on the short range of 340 yards, from which all the shots were fired.

Not Badly Damaged.

Although doing considerable surface damage, the Florida was not seriously injured, but the tests demonstrated the power of modern naval ordnance and the endurance of modern battleship construction, as embodied in the Florida.

The first shot, a sand-loaded 12-inch shell, was fired at the turret of the Florida, at exactly 9:10 o'clock this morning. It hit the target squarely in the center. The shot was for the purpose of testing accuracy before beginning the real shooting, and to perfect the fire control on the short range of 340 yards, from which all the shots were fired.

The second shot, a high explosive 12-inch shell, was fired at the turret of the Florida, at exactly 9:10 o'clock this morning. It hit the target squarely in the center. The shot was for the purpose of testing accuracy before beginning the real shooting, and to perfect the fire control on the short range of 340 yards, from which all the shots were fired.

Through Sleeping Car to St. Louis, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves Washington at 3:45 p. m. daily. Ask B. M. Newbold, P. O. Box 15, 15th and G sts., Washington.—Adv.

Through Sleeping Cars to Cleveland and Chicago via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Leave Washington at 5:45 p. m. daily, on the "Chicago Limited." No extra fare.—Adv.

MONITOR'S BAPTISM OF FIRE TRIES COURAGE OF HER CREW

Florida Shelled Today, in Test of Ordnance and Construction.

THIMBLE SHOAL, Lower Chesapeake Bay, by wireless telegraph to Port Monroe, Va., May 27.—American officers and seamen today are making new records for the service. Disregarding danger, Commander John G. Quinby, Lieut. Joseph Tausig and twenty men, the complement of the big coast defense monitor Florida, remained aboard that craft as the 12-inch guns of the giant monitor Arkansas began hammering her with their huge shells.

Although not in the turret when the firing was in progress, the members of the observation crew were immediately behind them, and the force of the heavy shells was felt plainly. Their presence there was due to a sudden change in plans of the department, which decided that the danger was not great enough to warrant abandoning the ship to her fate with no one on board.

With the right front of her turret raised in, and several of the spiral tubes of her new model military mast shot away, the monitor Florida, this afternoon put back to the Norfolk navy yard. The tests were officially concluded at 1 o'clock. The crew, however, remained on board. The Florida is not in any way seriously injured. Seven shots in all were fired at the monitor. All of them were good hits and highly successful.

A new sound principle of construction was demonstrated. First, that the new military mast is almost impervious to gunfire, and that a modern turret can withstand successfully heavy direct effort, and was the turret mechanism in the Florida was injured.

Go Into Position.

The Florida steamed into position immediately following the arrival of the Arkansas and her tender, and was anchored fore and aft, off Thimble Shoal, her bearings south by east. The Arkansas then anchored 300 yards off the shore, and the vessel away from the Arkansas, and could not be seen from the latter vessel.

The Arkansas was commanded by Commander Harry M. Donbaugh, and on her bridge were the ranking army and naval officers who had been detailed to watch the test.

It was exactly 9:15 o'clock when Commander Donbaugh signaled Lieut. Walter M. Falconer in the forward turret of the Arkansas, to "Commence firing." The first shot was to be a range-finding shot, and was aimed at the screen target raised above the main turret of the Florida. It sped true, piercing the exact center of the target.

At that time the crew of the Florida had taken shelter behind the big turret on the side of the vessel away from the Arkansas, and could not be seen from the latter vessel.

Bombarded With Shells.

From then on the shells were fired according to program, but the effect was not discernible to any but the experts on the Arkansas, and they declined to talk. After the first few shots had been fired at the turret of the Florida, the gunners on the Arkansas turned their attention to riddling the turret, at exactly 9:10 o'clock this morning. It hit the target squarely in the center. The shot was for the purpose of testing accuracy before beginning the real shooting, and to perfect the fire control on the short range of 340 yards, from which all the shots were fired.

The second shot, a high explosive 12-inch shell, was fired at the turret of the Florida, at exactly 9:10 o'clock this morning. It hit the target squarely in the center. The shot was for the purpose of testing accuracy before beginning the real shooting, and to perfect the fire control on the short range of 340 yards, from which all the shots were fired.

Not Badly Damaged.

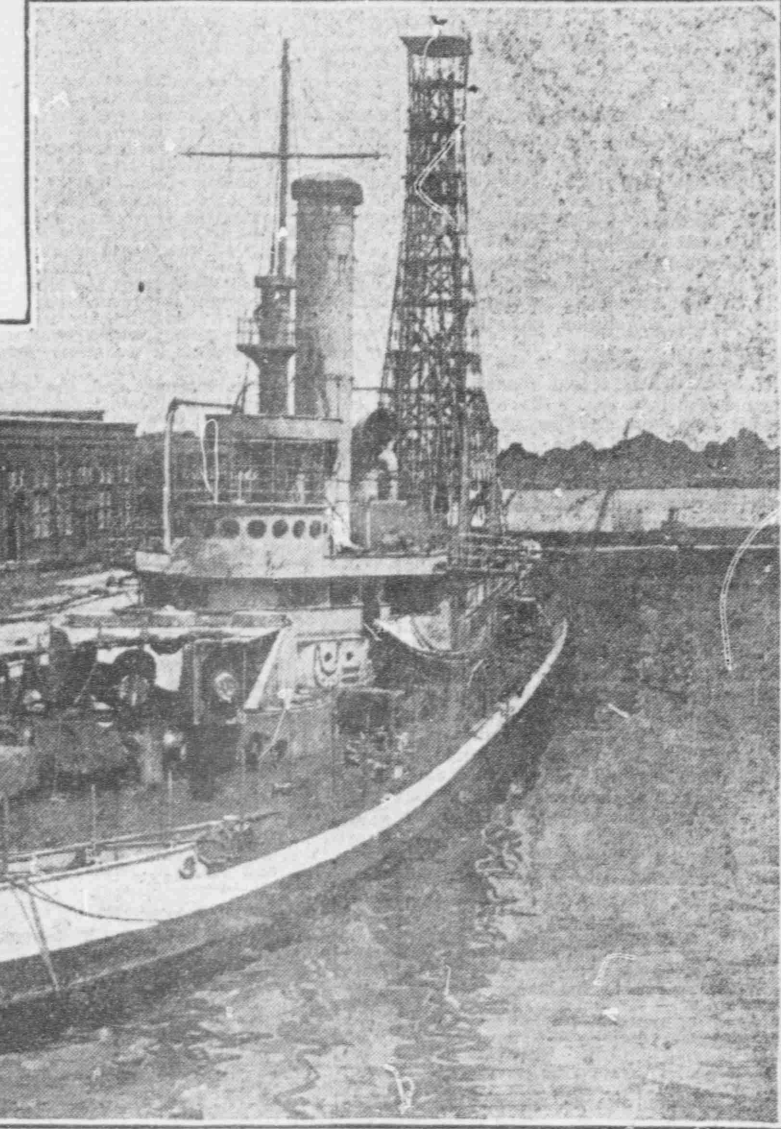
Although doing considerable surface damage, the Florida was not seriously injured, but the tests demonstrated the power of modern naval ordnance and the endurance of modern battleship construction, as embodied in the Florida.

The first shot, a sand-loaded 12-inch shell, was fired at the turret of the Florida, at exactly 9:10 o'clock this morning. It hit the target squarely in the center. The shot was for the purpose of testing accuracy before beginning the real shooting, and to perfect the fire control on the short range of 340 yards, from which all the shots were fired.

The second shot, a high explosive 12-inch shell, was fired at the turret of the Florida, at exactly 9:10 o'clock this morning. It hit the target squarely in the center. The shot was for the purpose of testing accuracy before beginning the real shooting, and to perfect the fire control on the short range of 340 yards, from which all the shots were fired.

Through Sleeping Car to St. Louis, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves Washington at 3:45 p. m. daily. Ask B. M. Newbold, P. O. Box 15, 15th and G sts., Washington.—Adv.

Through Sleeping Cars to Cleveland and Chicago via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Leave Washington at 5:45 p. m. daily, on the "Chicago Limited." No extra fare.—Adv.



MONITOR FLORIDA, Showing Turret and Military Mast Which Are the Objects of a Firing Test in Hampton Roads.

WOMAN'S DEATH BAFFLES POLICE

Miss Mary Heuse Found Dead From Cerebral Hemorrhage.

Detectives from the Central Office this afternoon began an investigation into the death of Miss Mary Heuse, who died last night in the George Washington University Hospital.

The woman, who was twenty-two years old, came to Washington last Sunday from her home in Woodlawn, Baltimore county, Md.

Physicians at the George Washington University Hospital declined this afternoon to talk about the case upon advice of the coroner, who has the matter under investigation. It was also said that no statement could be made at the hospital for the present regarding the young woman who called and inquired as to Miss Heuse's condition.

She went immediately to the hospital where she told the doctor she had been taken ill suddenly on the street. It was not thought her condition was serious.

A young man, who gave his name as Roland Barry, of 235 South Smallwood street, Baltimore, called at the hospital early Monday morning and made inquiries about Miss Heuse's condition. Barry called several more times Monday and also made a number of visits to the hospital.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon young Barry was brought to Detective Headquarters by Detective Bernman and interrogated concerning the girl and himself. He was accompanied by the girl's father, Rudolph Heuse, who wasweeping the entire time the investigation was in progress.

Barry said that he and Miss Heuse came to Washington in the electric car last Sunday afternoon and that he knew nothing whatever of any injuries she had sustained. She was seized with illness, he said, a few minutes before she reached the city, which was all the light he could throw on the subject. Mr. Heuse was unable to explain his daughter's death in any way, although apparently satisfied with the young man's story.

Young Couple Engaged, Says Baltimore Relative

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Roland Barry, who is held by the police in Washington, pending an investigation of the death of Miss Heuse, lives with his sister, Mrs. Henry Walters, 355 Smallwood street. Barry was not at home last afternoon, his sister saying that he had returned yesterday to Washington with a brother of Miss Heuse.

Mrs. Walters said that her brother is twenty-two years old and that he has been engaged to marry Miss Heuse for a year. Her home is at Woodlawn, Md. She said that her brother and a woman left Baltimore for Washington on Sunday. Barry told his sister the woman was named Helen and that he had left her at a hospital.

CREATORE WEDS OPERATIC SINGER

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 27.—The Rev. Charles D. Sinkinson, pastor of Christ M. P. Church, has made public the wedding of Joseph C. Creatore, the bandmaster, and Joanna Barill, who is believed to be the operatic singer. The wedding took place April 26.

Creatore and bride left immediately after the wedding.

Through Sleeping Car to St. Louis, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves Washington at 3:45 p. m. daily. Ask B. M. Newbold, P. O. Box 15, 15th and G sts., Washington.—Adv.

Through Sleeping Cars to Cleveland and Chicago via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Leave Washington at 5:45 p. m. daily, on the "Chicago Limited." No extra fare.—Adv.

FINANCIAL—
LAST EDITION
With Closing N. Y. Stock Prices

PRICE ONE CENT.

MORROW ASSAILED BY LAWYER BAKER

Brennan Attorney Charges Favoritism, in Closing Argument.

DIVIDED CONTRACT BASIS OF ATTACK

Calls It Ingenious Scheme, But Hopes That Fernald May Prove Innocence.

Declaring that it is his hope that Charles Fernald may be freed from the suspicion which now rests upon him, and assailing the Engineer Department, and especially the Engineer Commissioner, Gibbs L. Baker, attorney for Brennan, today presented to the Commission the opening argument in the hearing of the charges of favoritism, which have been under consideration for the last ten days.

Mr. Baker devoted the major part of his argument to the division of the contract of March 30, 1907, which was divided between Brennan and Cranford, declaring it to be an ingenious scheme to give the Cranfords work in which not only was the rankkest favoritism played, but the fundamental law ignored.

Incidentally, the attorney charged collusion between the Cranfords and Fernald in the awarding of the First street contract.

It is not my purpose," said Mr. Baker, "to discuss the mass of testimony relating to the official misconduct of Mr. Fernald, or, relating to what might be termed other collateral matters not involved in the direct issue of favoritism presented by our clients. It is evident now, it is near work before, that the single reason which the engineer department had for dividing the contract of March 30, 1907, was to give a portion of the work to the Cranfords, notwithstanding the fact that upon the whole contract the bid of the Brennan Construction Company was the lowest, and under the law should have been awarded to them.

At the time of the division of this contract it was asserted by the engineer department that the reasons for the division of the work were that the bids had been asked for upon the plans and specifications which contemplated the division which was afterward made, and that this fact was well known to the bidders. Colonel Biddle, then Engineer Commissioner, was very strong in his season of the work, and was clearly from the testimony adduced here that no such division of the work was contemplated when the bids were asked.

Charge Change of Front.

The testimony of Mr. Cranford, Mr. Hunt and the statement of Major Morison are all to the effect that the division of the work was thought of after the bids were opened, and when it was found that Cranford was not the successful bidder. There has been a complete change of front on the part of the Engineer Department on all matters relating to the division of this contract. The reasons for the division of the work were that the bids had been asked for upon the plans and specifications which contemplated the division which was afterward made, and that this fact was well known to the bidders. Colonel Biddle, then Engineer Commissioner, was very strong in his season of the work, and was clearly from the testimony adduced here that no such division of the work was contemplated when the bids were asked.

Wherein lies the credit? Upon the invitation to the division of this contract, the Brennan Construction Company, being the lowest bidder, should have received the contract. It has done and is doing work of large magnitude for the District at prices below which its competitors could not bid. It has always been of the highest character, and eminently satisfactory to the Commission.

Wherein, then, lies the credit of flitting from the Brennan Construction Company which it is entitled to, not only by the terms of the organic law, but by the popular will of the tax payers? Is it a creditable thing to violate the law and to compel the people of the District to pay higher prices for public work for the single reason that those in authority desired to subsidize a private corporation?

Violation of Law.

"If such conduct gives the standard by which the credit of political future is to be measured, then, in the name of common justice, and in the interest of the District government, it is to be hoped that new ideals soon will be erected.

"The division of this contract was a violation of the organic law, which declares in unambiguous language that public work shall be left to the lowest responsible bidder, and where the bids have been asked for upon the whole work, the Commissioners have no discretion to do otherwise, except on account of something which affects the responsibility or ability of the bidders. The only excuse that is now offered for the violation of the organic act and the unfair discrimination against Brennan is that it was for the best interest of the District to keep the Cranford Paving Company engaged in asphalt work. The mere statement of the proposition shows the thin veneer which clothed the rank favoritism complained of.

And yet, in the teeth of these facts, and of the acknowledged character of the work and cheapness of cost which has been shown by the Brennan Construction Company, on account of active competition, the engineer department seeks to hide its selfish and transparent excuse for its partisan favoritism toward the Cranfords. The evidence shows, conclusively, that the Cranford Paving Company has been for years, and is now, amply able to take care of itself.

Asks for Authority.

"But the real question is, what right had the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to subsidize the Cranford Paving Company in order that it, at the cost of the tax payers, may feed upon the public treasury? Such a policy bears upon its face the hand-mark of special privilege, and is indefensible from every viewpoint, and should be utterly repudiated, if the government of the District of Columbia is to be upon a plane of equal rights and justice to all its citizens.

"Not content with the division of this work, the Engineer Department has

PLATFORM PLANKS DUE IN FEW DAYS

President, Vorys, Hitchcock, and Taft Plan Conferences to Outline Policy.

The first draft of the Republican platform will be prepared within the next day or two at conferences held by the party leaders in this city by the leaders of the Taft campaign and President Roosevelt.

Arthur I. Vorys, of Columbus, Western manager of the Taft campaign, and Wade H. Ellis, attorney general of Ohio, are here to attend these conferences. Mr. Ellis is the author of the vigorous tariff revision plank that was adopted by the Ohio Republicans, and is credited with contributing the major part of the remaining planks.

It is expected the Washington conferences will be participated in by President Roosevelt, Messrs. Vorys and Ellis, Frank H. Hitchcock, and a number of party leaders in both houses of Congress, and, of course, Secretary Taft himself.

Politicians are agog with interest in these conferences because if the opposition to the effect that the division of a platform is being prepared, they will be enabled to direct their efforts more effectively. The fact that Mr. Ellis has been called into the conference is regarded as significant of a proposed platform of more progressive, if not radical, planks.

Mr. Ellis' prominent part in prosecutions of the Standard Oil and other companies, together with his well-known radical views on these subjects, are taken as evidence that the platform drafted by these conferences will represent no backward step from Roosevelt policy.

CLEVELAND WORSE; DEATH IS FEARED

Former President, Suffering a Relapse, Forced to Remain in Lakewood.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Grover Cleveland has suffered another sinking spell, according to Wall Street reports, said to emanate from Equitable Life sources today.

The excessive humidity, to which his relapse is attributed, is said to have lessened the former President's chances for recovery.

The usual weakness continues to prevail at the Lakewood, N. J., hotel where the former President still is confined. All hopes of taking him to his summer home at Tanworth, N. H., are said to have been abandoned, and persistent rumors are in circulation that the doctors have warned the family that they gravely doubt whether he ever will regain his health.

YOUNG GIRL HELD AT POLICE STATION

Estelle Acton, the fifteen-year-old girl, who eloped from her home in Fort Washington, Md., with Lewis H. Griffin, thirty-five years of age, was taken in custody by the police of the Third precinct this afternoon.

Griffin is said to be in Washington, and the police expect to locate him this afternoon. He will be held for the girl, she and Griffin were married in Richmond, Va.